## WEEKLY STATE SENTINEL,

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# ELDER, HARKNESS, & BINGHAM

Proprietors.

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## Immense Democratic Meetings in

There were four immense Democratic meet ings in Ohio, on Thursday last, and the enthu siasm at each was unbounded. If these popular people, there can be no doubt but that the Demo cratic nominees will be elected by a decided masult if the ballot box is left free to record the verdict of the people. The meetings we refer to were held at Athens, Murietta, Springfield and Hamilton. The Cincinnati Enquirer has the which was attended by at least 30,000 people:

The procession was some fifteen miles long. Hickory wagons, bands, banners and huzzahs led to our Government; there'ore, the Democracy of St. Jo the way to the grove. There were some forty five acres of wagons and buggies on the grounds, and the road was lined with them. Several stands were erected. Senator Hen

dricks, of Indiana, made the first speech. Cox followed. The enthusiasm was overwhelming Never was there such a stupendous success. The same paper says of the meeting at Hamil

High expectations had been formed of this meeting, but in numbers and enthusiasm they fell short of the reality. We are assured by gentlemen present that they never saw anything like tlemen present that they never saw anything like it in both particulars. It was an overwhelming success. The speech of Col. Allen is said by those who listened to it to be one of the great effor's of the campaign-one worthy of the re tired statesman in his best days. The whole soul of Mr. Allen is engrossed in the tremendous struggle now going on to regain the linerties of the people of Ohio. Mr. McMisters, of New York, and other gentlemen, were present and made fine and telling speeches. The noble De those States, and authorizing the arrest of unoffending mocracy of Butler and the Third Congressional district, the home of the patriotic exile, have reason to be proud of this superb and magnificent demonstration, which will not be without its

effect upon the public mind. The meeting at Marietta was an equal success.

A tremendous number of the friends of the soldier and constitutional liberty have met in conneil to day The Abolitionists assert that they never had and never expect to have as large a turn out of the people.

Judge Thurman in a glorious speech convinced many Republicans that to vote for Brough would be but assisting to rivet the chains upon them selves and prolong the war.

The Democratic majority will be more than twice that of last fall, and Vallandigham's team will lead the State and county tickets largely.

#### From the Cincinnati Gazette. Brig. Gen Jeff. C. Davis. INDIANAPOLIS, IND , Sept. 3, 1863.

Believing that Indiana has not received the number of appointments that the services of her gallant sons entitle her to, and that the services of Brigadier General Jeff C. Davis have not been properly rewarded, I ask the privilege of making brief reference to his services, in the hope that he may receive the promotion that he has earned the law. by his long faithful and gallant conduct General Davis is a native of Indiana. He was born and reared in Clark county. He entered the service of the Government as a private in the Mexican war. He was a member of the gallant Third, and for his brave and daring conduct at the battle of Buena Vista received the appointment of Lieutenant of artillery in the regular army. He has remained in the army ever since. He was in Fort Sumter when it was attacked by the rebels, and for his coolness, bravery and gallant bearing in the fearful struggle was promoted to a captaincy. After the fall of Sumter he returned to his native State, and rendered valuable service in the organization of our troops. He was appointed Colonel of the 22d Indiana regi ment, and with his command proceeded to Missouri, and took an active part in the campaign of

With 350 men he attacked the rebels at Black Water, and took 950 prisoners with their arms, besides capturing seventy-five wagous loaded with supplies. This was the most brilliant feat that had been performed, and it struck the rebellion a severe blow and encouraged the Union army. Such was the confidence of his commanding officer in his ability and bravery, that he was October election, came off on Saturday last. assigned to the command of a division long before The following was the result: eral. At the battle of Pea Ridge be displayed great skill and daring. With his command he attacked and stormed the hights of Elkhorn and captured five cannon. This was of the greatest importance-it was the turning point of the battle, and we gained a great and glorious victory. After this battle he and his command were sent to the Army of the Cumberland, where he has remained ever since. You would not allow me the space that would be required to trace the history of his brave and gallant command since it joined the invincible Army of the Cumberland, but I will say that it has been engaged in all the The Democracy of Harrison county, in accord murches, skirmishes and battles of that glorious ance with previous notice, assembled in conven army; and it has upon all occasions acquitted tion at Corydon, on Saturday, Sept. 5, for the itself with honor. The services of General Davis purpose of considering the condition of the countat the bloody battle of Stone River were too in try and nominating candidates for the various

During the battle he crossed the river, and atridge, which turned the tide of battle to our favor.

He was the only General officer that crossed the river, and therefore he and his command are entirer, and therefore he and his command are entired that important and danger the Democracy of Harrison county: F. M. Mathes, M. Long, Top. Mathes, P. M. tacked and defeated the forces under Breckinous service Gen. Rosecrans, in his report of that battle, gives him full credit and praise for his gallant conduct, and as a strong and convincing proof of his confidence in him as a man and sol-dier, he stands second upon his recommendations for promotion. No higher recommendation could be given him than to be placed second in an army of heroes. The people of Indiana are becoming impatient at the delay. They want to know why it is that the recommendation of Gen Rosecrans has not been carried out. I do not desire or in tend to disparage the claims and services of other gallant again and activities of the committee, the convention was ably addressed by Hons. Thos. M.

Brown and Jas. A. Ghormley.

The convention was ably addressed by Hons. Thos. M.

Brown and Jas. A. Ghormley.

Auditor, W. S. Miller; County Commissioners, B. H. Hancock and P. M. Zenor; Real Estate Appraiser, Robert Kirkham. service estitles a man to promotion. Gen Davis eminently deserves it. I confidently trust that the heurts of the soldiers and people of Indians will soon be gladdened with the news that Gen.

Davis has been promoted.

The nominations were made unanimous.

It was ordered that the proceedings be published in the State Sentinel and Corydon Demo crat.

The committee on resolutions reported the following, which were adopted by acceptance.

### STATE ITEMS.

-CLARK COUNTY .- The Democrats of Clark county met Thursday in convention at Charles on, and nominated the following excellent ticket: For Clerk, Campbell Hay; Auditor, C. B. Badger; R. corder, J. P. Applegate; Commissioner, Mr. Gresham; Appraiser, Wm. Davis.

The convention was ably addressed by Hon. JOSEPH E. McDonald and Dr. J. S. ATRON There was a large attendance of the people, and the meeting was very enthusiastic.

-THE FROST .- The Bluffton Banner of the On Saturday night last, this vicinity was visit-

ed by a severe frost, which has destroyed nearly the entire corn crop, damaged potatoes seriously and injured vegetation generally. The cornfields look dry and dead enough for the month of Oc--DISTRESSING HOMICIDE -The Lafayette

Courier says an altercation took place in that city on Saturday last, about five o'clock in the afternoon, between J. PANCERA and THEODORE REBER, both well known citizens, resulting in the death of the latter from a blow of the fist. The difficulty was invited by the deceased who was in toxicated at the time. REBER enjoyed a fair Special N-tices, fitfeen lines or over, will be chaged education, and has highly respectable relatives at Logansport, where his father and sister re

Announcing candidates for offices of every description to be charged at the rate of \$1 50 for each name in the Daily, and \$2 in the Daily and Weekly, the same to be, in Il cases, paid in advance.

Legal vivertiser-entineered at the expense of the attempt of the same of \$2 000 for his and was recognized in the sum of \$2 000 for his appearance at court. He is a man of excellent habits, and by diligence in his business, (butchering) has acquired a handsome property.

-Jack Frost - The frost on Sunday morning last did great damage to the tobacco crops in this county. Many fields of fine tobacco were totally destroyed. It is estimated that almost one fifth of the topacco crop in this county is more or less injured by the frost -[Rockport Democrat.

-DEMOCRATIC CONVENTION IN ST. JOSEPH COUNTY .- The Democracy of this county met in nominating convention at South Bend on the 29th of August. It was a most decided success The following ticket was nominated:

For Clerk, BENJAMIN F. DUNN; for Auditor, uprisings are any evidence of the spirit of the Lor Day; for Recorder, Lewis Fink; for Countries ty Commissioner, AARON SKINNER; for Appraiser of Land, HARLOW DODGE.

The following resolutions were reported and unanimously adopted:

WHERKAS, It is fit and proper that American citizens following account of the meeting at Springfield, to peaceably assemble together and express in a temper which was attended by at least 30,000 people: ate, but in a firm and unequivocal manner, their convictions. tions and views as to public men and measures, and on duties and obligations as loyal and law-abiding citiz seph county, in convention a-sembled, declare our devo tion to our country, the Union, and the whole Umon, and invite all conservative citizens to unite with us in wh we deem the good of the whole. Resolved, Therefore, that we assert our unalterable

devotion to the maintenance of the Union, of which w believe the Constitution is the suprea e law, and the powers therein delegated are sufficient to put down any and every rebellion—the present on not excepted. That we utterly repudiate the doctrine of secession as being a war with the great fundamental principles upon which the Government of the United States is founded, and crimin

happy country. 2 That we recognize in the President the Commande n Chief of the Army and Navy of the United States, an of the militia of the several States, when called into actual service of the United States, and shall oppose no obstacles to the exercise of his just and constitutional pow ers. We assert, however, that he is not Commander-in-Chief of private citizens in loyal Stares, and we denou ce citizens without due process of law, and carrying them beyond the limits of their own States and confining them military prisons, where they were denied the privilege

pressed, and the blessings of peace restored to our ur

3. That we regard the rights of the ballot-box as on of the most secred that an American citizen can boast of an! all attempts to interfere by threats, menace, or military di-play, with the legal rights of the houest voter in the depositing of his ballot, is subversion of the liberty

4. It at we regard secret and outh-bound politica combinations as at all times improper and dangerous to the peace and good order of society, and tending to sub-vert law, order and free suffrage. We therefore approve of General Willow's General Order No. 5, recommending

5. That with a national debt of over one thousand mil lions of dollars, and an increase of over two million per lions of Gollars, and an increase of over two milion per day, with a large pansion list and an unliquidated debt to follow, increasing as long as the war may last, we are opposed to the proposed policy of the Administration in the emancipating scheme of freeing and paying for slaves, thereby taxing the property, labor, food and clothing of the white man to pay or them 6. That our sincere and heartfelt thanks are due, and given to our gallant army in the field and disabled off

given, to o r gallant army in the field, and disabled of cers and men now at home, for their noble as d patrioti exertions in the suppression of the rebellion. And w call upon the Administration to assist our army in put

ting down the rebellion by abandoning its fanatical schemes an administering the laws according to the Constitution of the United States.

7. That we will half as an errand of mercy the States in rebellion asking for peace upon the basis of a restored Union, and we trust that the Administration will do no act that may render terms of peace more complicate, or tending to prolor g the war.

8. That we will ever protest against any abridg-ment of the freedom of speech or of the press, hold-ing every person responsible for the abuse thereof under 9. That the bolting and seceding members of our last Legislature, patterned after their twin secession faction of the South, thus leaving the State in moral ncial anarchy, dishonorable alike to the State and

of the money of the people of St. Joseph county; more especially in times like these, when the burthens of tax ation are laying heavily upon the people; and we disapprove of any further extraordinary e-penditures, unde existing circumstances, unless it is for the aid of familie

-AN UNKIND CUT .- A correspondent of the Cincinnati Gazette, writing from Evansville, thus comments upon a "Grand Union Mass Meeting" recently held in Warrick county:

"Among the speakers were Hon. Able Cham hers, Chaplain Clifford, of Illinois; Rev. Mr. White, of Evansville, and Alva Johnson, of Warrick county. Some parts of the speeches were amusing to the country people, but as a general thing they were after the 'whang-doodle' style."

-KNOX COUNTY .- The primary election held by the Democracy for the selection of can for the county offices to be filled at the ensuing

For Clerk, H. S. Cauthorn; for Auditor, H. Foulks; for Recorder, I. A. Beck; for Real Es tate Appraiser, T. J. Beckes; for County Surveyor, John Armstrong. -PORTER COUNTY -The Democracy of this

county have nominated the following ticket: For Clerk, Hiram Brown; Recorder, A. P. Foster; Real E-tate Appraiser, Milan Cornell, and for Commissioners, Daniel Garber and M. Brumbaugh.

-HARRISON COUNTY DEMOCRATIC CONVENTION portant and brilliant to be omitted. His division county offices, to be filled at the election on the held the center of the right wing.

second Tuesday in October.
On motion, Hun, Simeon K. Wolfe was called to preside, and I homas McGrain and John H

Craven Boone, J M. Lopp, Jno. Mathes, P. M. Zenor, Ed. Harbison, Absalom Fouts, S. Cray don, Joseph Wilson, F. McRea, Samuel Ramsey, D. Summers, N. Rhodes and S. K. Wulfe. During the absence of the committee, the con

INDIANAPOLIS, IND., MONDAY, SEPT. 21, 1863.

ons of the last Democratic State Convention of Indiana.

2. That it is the duty of the Government to protect its citizens in the enjoyment of life, ilberty and property; and it is the duty of the civizens, thus protected, to support and sustain the Government in all the constitutional and legal measures that are enacted or adopted by the proper authorities for its preservation, whether they be

calculated to overthrow the rebellion and restore the Union under the Constitution as our fathers made it. And to that end, and until peaceful remedies can be successfully applied, we are in favor of the war being vigorously prosecuted for the purpose of freeing the white people of the South from the yoke of military despotism and enabling them to vote themselves back into the Union; but believing that a war to free the negroes is not calculated to either overthrow the rebellion or restore the Union, we

to either overthrow the rebelllen or restore the Union, we carnestly protest against the money and blood of the people being squandered for that purpose.

4. That it is the duty of the constituted authorities to so conduct the war as to unite the people of the loyal States, and divide the people of the rebel States; and for that purpose all purely partisan measures should be abandoned, and the people of the S uth should be assured that their personal and political rights, as guar anteed by the Constitution, shall be accured to them in the Union.

5 That the writ of hab as corpus is the soul of liberty; that its office is not to free the guilty, but to protect the innocent; that its denial in any case before trial and conviction of guilt, is an arbitrary exercise of power without right, wholly incon-i-tent with and subversive of constitutional liberty, which none but tyrants will exercise and none but slaves will submit to.

vants, and then to freely vote for or azainst them, are rights which no free people ever did or ever will sur-

7. That all secret political organizations, however good the motives of their members may be, or whatever blect they may have in view, are wrong and a ti-Demobject they may have in view, are wrong and a 11-Dens-ocratic, and calculated to dist rb the peace and good order of society, and therefore should not be encouraged. Experience has taught the lesson in every age and coun-try that such organizations are soon cont olled by bad, ambitious men to accomplish their own selfish and wicked ourposes, and have never been productive of any public

8. That while we ardently desire that the present civil war should be brought to a close, as speedily as it can be done honorably and on the basis of a restored Union, yet we will never consent to a dissolution of the Union and

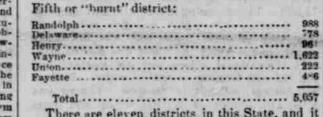
9. That the d ctrine that the rebellion has taken the rebel States out of the Union, and that they should be treated as territori s, is an acknowledgement that the doctrine of secession is true, which no friend of the Union will admit. The act of secession is a nullity, and as such can not change the relation of a State to the Federal Gov-

10. That it affords us much pleasure to know that Harrison county has responded with alacrity to every call for volunteers made upon her people, and that her brave sons, in common with those of the entire State, for gallant deeds upon every battle-field where they have fought; and we assure them that living, they have our heartfelt gratitude and warmest sympathy, or dying, fent upon them will be the object of our solicitude and

-DEMOCRATIC MASS MEETING IN PULASKI County - The Democracy of Pulaski county hold a convention in Winamac, Thursday, Sept. 24. at 1 o'clock, P. M., to nominate a ticket. The sterling Democracy of Pulaski will be out, willing to show their devotion to their glorious principles The Demecracy of the adjoining counties are invited to attend. The meeting will be addressed by Dr. FITCH, C B. LASSELLE and S. A. HALL

-The new Court house at Rockport is to cost

-SOLDIERS IN SERVICE FROM THE FIRST DIS-TRICT -The Provost Marshal reports the following number of soldiers in service from the Fifth or "burnt" district:



There are eleven districts in this State, and it to commit the deed. is stated by the Adjutant General that Indiana has furrished over one hundred thousand men for

-House burglars infest Fort Wayne, and com mit depredations of equal audacity to those com mitted in the capital city

-Hon D W VOORBES and Hon. T. A. HENDRICKS will address the people of Rush and adjoining counties, on Saturday, the 10th of Oc-

-AT Home.-That brave and accomplished officer, Col W L Sanderson, of the 23d Indiana, has been spending a few days at his home in New Albany, where he has been called by the danger ous illness of his daughter. Col. Sanderson has proved himself an excellent and competent officer in every position in which he has been placed. and has illustrated his courage and capacity to command where lead and iron was raining all around .- [Ledger.

-RUSH COUNTY DEMOCRATIC CONVENTION .-The Democracy of this county met in delegate convention on the 5th inst. George Hibben was elected President, Judge Elias Postos Vice President, and E. P. SCHLATER, Sec retary. The following ticket was unanimously

For Clerk, John S. Campbell; for Auditor, ALEXANDER POSEY; for County Commissioner, JOSEPH FLOREA; for Real Estate Appraiser, EB

The Committee on Resolutions reported, the following, which were unanimously approved: Resolved, That the Democracy of Rush coun ty, in convention assembled, hereby reaffirm and reindorse the platform of principles laid lown by the Democracy of this county, at their last county convention, held in this place on the 28th of December, 1861

Resolved further. That the refusal of the Pres ident of the United States, as evidenced by his letter to the Louisian. committee of planters, to receive back into the old Union any of the seceded States, unless their constitutions are so changed as to do away with the institution of domestic slavery, indisputably establishes the fact that the the permanent disruption of the States, and not for the purpose of restoring the Union of our

Resolved. That we denounce and condemn the by the President and his Cabinet as contrary to the genius of our free institutions, violative of the Constitution of the United States, and de structive of the rights and liberties of the peo-

Resolved. That the meritorious conduct of the Indiana troops on every battle field has filled the people of this State with the highest pride for her gallant sons, and the we send our best wishes to them, and the heartfelt greeting of every Democrat for their safety through the battle's storm, and their speedy return to home and

Judge Logan addressed the meeting in an able and logical speech, which was received with high tion by the assembled crowd.

-The Indianapolis Journal cavorts and froths like a wild bull, over the inaugural message of Gov. Bramlette, of Kentucky, denouncing the Governor as a traitor. Keep your shirt on, Mr. Journal. The Journal and "we War Dem ocrats." don't seem to pull in the same direc-tion. Bramlette's message didn't favor arming the negroes; didn't favor cotton stealing; didn't favor emancipation, nor tyranny or oppression by tion, and that's what's the matter with the Jour nal. Down on all-fours and at 'em again The War Democrats hereabouts suck the thing

-THE FIFTY THIRD INDIANA .- The New Albuny Ledger learns the following from Rev. Mr. CURRY, Chaplain, who is at home on business the following facts in relation to this regiment: It is the 3d brigade, of the 4th (Crocker's) division, 17th (McPherson's) army corps. The general health of the regiment is good, although there is some sickness, the most being dysentery. It is in a high state of discipline, and fine spirite, ready for the fall campaign, wherever Grant may lead them.

We learn also that Col. Gresham has been an

pointed a Brigadier General by the President. This is the first General from this Congressional district, and is a very good appointment. Gen. Gresham is held in the highest esteem in military circles as a gallant and efficient officer. The proof of this is in the fact that his promotion was measures of peace or war.

3. That the cresent civil war in which we are engaged "could," in the language of the present Secretary of State, "have been av ided if the counsels of true patriots had been heeded;" but rince those counsels were not heeded, and the question is no longer one of a cidance, but one of remedy, it is now the duty of the people to support all the constitutional measures of the Government calculated to overthrow the rebellion and restore the Union under the Constitution as our fathers made it. And made on military recommendations alone-that

TION.-The convention of the Democracy of this county will take place on the 10th of October, instead of the 5th.

-DEMOCRATIC MEETING AT ST PAUL -There will be a joint meeting of the Fourth and Sixth Congressional Districts at St. Paul, on Saturday, October 3d. Hon. GEORGE H. PENDLETON, of Ohio, and other eminent champions of the cause will be present and address the meeting.

-We copy the following account of the killing of Dr. Collings at Terre Haute by MATTHIAS Brown, from the Journal of that city. This atrocious act has been justified by the leading Republican prints of the State on partisan grounds. The deceased did not sympathize with 6. That to canvass and criticise, approve or condemn, by speech or in print, the acts of all their public seroffense, and for that reason he was stricken down. It appears from the testimony of political foes as well as friends, that he was a most worthy man in all the relations of life: On Friday evening, the 4th inst, about dusk,

our city was startled by the news that Doctor Benjamin N Collings, of Hartford, in this conn ty, had been shot and killed by Matthias Brown. The tragic affair created much excitement and t was quite a difficult matter to arrive at the

facts connected with it. An inquest was held over the body, by Coroner Murphy, the same evening. Brown was arrested the acknowledgement of the so called Southern Confed eracy; and if experience shall show that nothing but war will prevent a disolution, then, we say, the war must be waged with increased vigor until the rebellion is utterly

T. J. Forrest, Justice of the Peace in this city, which resulted in his discharge.

The facts, as we have them, both from the report in the Express and more reliable sources. show Brown to have been the aggressor and that he was the cause of the death of Dr. Collings, and thus bringing sorrow and anguish to the partner of his bosom and his other relations and

He was the aggressor-of this, from the whole vidence, there is not the least doubt. We say this, not from any ill will towards him, but be

cause the facts compel us to do so. From the evidence, it seems that the deceased and Chauncy Carr were talking about the fact that Carr had taken, some time before that, a butternut breast pin from a young lady. While they were disputing in regard to this, Brown. without any invitation from either party, came to the rescue of Carr, and commenced quarrelling with the Doctor. There is no proof that he used bad language toward Brown, or that the least ill feeling existed on his part, until Brown called him a damned liar, when he struck him. Up to this point, there seems to be no discrepancy in the evidence, the witnesses all agreeing that this is the way in which the fatal renconter commenced

As to the point, which drew his pistol first, there can be little doubt, although the witnesses seem to conflict a little. Russell says that when Collings struck Brown, the latter drew his pistol and fired. Mr. Elwell's testimony is clear and explicit on that point. Other, witnesses, however, testify that Collings fi ed first, that Brown ran behind the corner of Elwell's store and shot Collings while in that position.

This is the sum and substance of the evidence. Unless Brown had sought a quarrel with Col lings, it seems strange to us why he should intrude himself into the dispute between Carr and the doctor. We have no doubt that in time circumstances will be developed that may throw more light upon the motives which prompted him

It has been said that Collings was intoxicated; this, we are happy to state, is not true. He came to this city to visit a patient, and was just about to start for his home when the fatal occurrence

took place. He was a native of Kentucky and had resided at Hartford about five years. Its was in the twenty-fifth year of his age, and was universally esteemed as an honorable, brave and high toned gentleman. He was distinguished, among all who knew him, for the many virtues that adorn the hum in character. Upright and generous in all his transactions with his fellow men, he was the favorite of all who knew him. The com munity in which he lived deeply lament his violent and untimely death. They have really sus ained a most severe loss. His memory will be herished in the future by his associates. In the prime of manhood and vigorous health he was stricken down by his fellow man-in a moment, without warning, he was ruthlessly cut down in the sunlight of his usefulness. His remains were followed to the grave by the members of the Masonic Lodge of Hartford, together with several members of the fraternity from this city, and the largest concourse of people we ever saw at a

-FROST -Our exchanges, from every quarter, peak of the ravages of the late heavy frosts. There is no section we hear of but has been visited with the scourge. The price of stock, of all kinds, has fallen greatly. Stock hogs, we learn, are selling for two cents per bound, while corn has advanced to 75 cents per bushel. Its effects upon the prosperity of the country will be serious. It is thought that the corn crop will not average one fourth of that of a common season .- Miami County Sentinel.

-HUNTINGTON COUNTY DEMOCRATIC NOMINA rions .- The Democracy of this county have nominated the following ticket:

For Auditor, Samuel McCaugher; for Commissioner, Henry Drover; for Appraiser of Real Estate, William Hendry,

-The New Albany Ledger says: The Government, which has had in contempla ion for some months past the building of the Louisville and Nashville railroad to a point opposite this city, and the extension of the Jeffer sonville, and Louisville, New Albany and Chicago railroads to the foot of Bank street in this city, for military purposes, have come to the conclusi present wor is being waged by the party in power to put the work under contract at once. The

-RECORDERS OFFICE ROBBED .- The Shelby

On We hesday night last, the Recorders office of this county was entered by some human vandal, and took therefrom some twenty three deed records, all the mortgage records, the miscellaneous record, record of mechanics liens. record of indentures, together with the general index or all the deeds, the tract book of the county, and part of the enteries. Also, a major part of the bound volumes of the Volunteer and Banner, and between two and three thousand deeds, which had been recorded and left in the office, besides all the deeds and mortgages not

yet recorded. -The Democracy of Clay county have nominated the following ticket: For Recorder, Adam Conder; for Commis

sioner, Abraham Keiser; for Land Appraiser,

-THE DEMOCRATIC MEETING AT RENESELAER-

William Phillips.

ABREST OF H. H. DODD AND HIS SPEEDY RE-LEASE — The Democrats of Jasper and Newton met at Rensselaer on Saturday the 5th inst., met at Rensselaer on Saturday the 5th inst., pursuant to notice, and organized their meeting by choosing Thomas Lampson President and T. J. Spitler Secretary. After a few preliminary remarks by Alexander Sharp, Mr. H. H. Dodd, of Indianapolis, was introduced to the audience, which was large, and variously estimated from twenty five hundred to three thousand persons. We have spoken of Mr. Dodd, as a speaker, upon a former occasion; on this, he was more ever interesting. His speech was plain forcible, and at times severe and sarcastic. handled the Administration and its friends handled the Administration and its friends with considerable severity, but, in our opinion, no more so than justice and truth demanded. Mr. Dodd was followed by J. B. Spottswood, in a few brief but pertinent remarks. The speeches were listened to with profound attention. The meeting was conducted throughout in an orderly manner, much to the credit of our political opponents, a considerable number of whom were present.

THE CONFEDERATE DEST .- This debt, says the

Indeed, the Democrats had received an assurance from some of the prominent members of the Administration party, in the early part of the day, that the meeting should not be interfered

with in any way, and that there need be no appre Our hopes would have been realized and the oledge of our opponents fully redeemed, had it not been for a meddlesome Methodist preachera wolf in sheep's clothing"-by the name of Huffman or Hoffman. This long faced, sancti monious hypocrite saw fit, after the people had returned to their homes, to lodge a complaint with the Provost Marshal against Mr. Dodd, charging him with having uttered treasonable sentiments and demanding his arrest. In justice to many of the citizens of Renselaer, and a con siderable portion of the Milrov Guards, we would state that they were opposed to making the arrest It is reported that a portion of the Guards refused

o participate in the arrest. The ground of the charge, as we have been informed, is this: In the course of his speech, Mr. Dodd had occasion to allude to the election in Kentucky, and incidentally remarked that the ballot hox was the last hope for the preservation of the liberties of a free people, and, when de prived of that sacred right, it would be time to make resistance. We do not pretend to give Mr. D's exact language, but we remember dis-tinctly that such was the import of his remark. We have not seen the complaint, but we have been informed that it is a complete perversion of the language and meaning of the speaker. We had quite as good an opportunity of knowing what Mr. Dodd said as this long faced scenndrel, who no doubt was present for the express purpose of manufacturing falsehood and making mischief. We know of no class of men who have done more to produce the present state of affairs in this country than just such men as this Huff- | Constitution; for that, and that only, will result man-mer who have "stolen the livery o heaven in establishing the Union upon a firmer basis, to serve the devil in." and the quicker they are and the rights of the States upon a settled founconsigned to the infamy they so richly merit, the better it will be for Christianity and the peace of community. There need be no fear of mistaking their real character-by their fruits you may know them. They are "busybodys," crites," bearing a marked resemblance to the Pharisee of old, who "for a pretense made long prayers," and thanked God "he was not as other

The word went forth that our speaker had been arrested, and that the town was guarded and none The particulars, of course, could not be ascer tained, and the worst was conjectured "To the meal, and with such weapons as they could hasti v procure, some with shot guns, some with riful groves. Here their guns were hastily overhauled and put in order, amounition examined and distributed. A large quantity of lead pipe was procured at a neighboring saw mill, and hastily moulded into bullets As the force, which was rapidly increasing, grew large, the ex citement increased, and it was with great difficulty that they could be restrained from rushing forward to the anticipated conflict. The apprehension was that Mr Dodd might be disposed of before they could reach him. It was well the difficulty terminated as it did. Many of them had listened to Mr Dodd the day previous, and knew that the sentiments he expressed were truthful and patriotic, and they were determined to right his wrong or sacrifice their lives in the attempt. Some were almost fruitic with rage, and God only knows what the result would have been had they got within the limits of the town.

Mr Wesley Spitler determined to visit Rensselaer for the purpose of obtaining reliable infor-mation, and effecting, if possible, some arrange ment that would obviate the fearful consequences that were apprehended. This purpose, however, was not effected without opposition on the part of his friends, as the impression prevailed that the town was guarded-that if he should secure an entrance he would not be permitted to return After he had been absent a reasonable length of time, the men became restless, and it seemed impossible to hold them back. Others proposed a similar mission, but before it could be carried into operation Mr. Spitler arrived, and informed the men, who were drawn up in line to receive him, that a satisfactory arrangement had been made, and that Mr. Dodd was at liberty to go when and where he pleased; that the citizens were much alarmed (and they certainly had reason to begged Mr. Dali to go out to where his friends were, and use his influence to restore peace and harmony; but as he was desirous of returning home, and had barely time to make a connection with the cars, he desired Mr Spitler to act in his stend, and assure his friends that the arrangement was entirely satisfactory, so far as he was con cerned. This had the desired effect. They had accomplished a bloodless victory and were satis-

fiel with the result. We hope that a like occurrence may never the views and measures of our political opponents, God knows we do not wish to see them injured in their persons or property. Many of them we respect and esteem as our personal friends, but we tell them plainly they must relive in neace and security.

-The "basket pic-nic of the people of Indiana and Illinois," an abolition affair, came off at Vincennes on Thursday last, and it is admitted on all hands to have been a grand fizzle. The railroads run half fare trains in every direction, but the people didn't come. There were not over 1,000 to 1,200 people-men, women and children-on the ground at any time during the speaking. Col. H S. Lane and Col. R. W. THOMPSON were the orators, and their theme, as it is of all Abolition speakers, was abuse of Democrats and

the Democratic party. -ANOTHER PAPER -The Democratic Standard is the name of a new paper just started at Anderson, Madison county. It is published and cratic party. We welcome the Standard as another representative of the cause upon which rests the only have the only hope of preserving a free, constitutional

-Six hundred and ninety dollars and ninetysix cents have been appropriated by the City Council to pay sundry bills of citizens made for the city and State during the Morgan raid.

Scenes at a Convention. It is claimed for the Radical Charcoal Conven tion which assembled at Jefferson City, Missouri, a few days ago, that for the first time in the history of the nation, a great party adopted a plat-

and a motion that the prayer should not last over ter | But of this I do not complain; althou gentleman who conducted the opening service was invited to regale the convention with a song, which he did in his own methodical style, singing "John Brown" and the "Union forever," with variations, the convention joining in the chorus. His "We'll hang Jeff. Davis on a sour apple which is into the frauds in the operation of the law; that, although politically opposed to his Administration, I was in this guided only by a regard for our country, and that I wished to aid in saving the country. I asked that these frauds be investigated. That tree" and "Governor Gamble don't want to go to heaven, for fear he'll meet Ben Loan," were

A DRAFT IN OHIO.—The telegraph states that the Administration has given notice of its inten-tion to conscript 12,500 Ohio citizens into the army. This is about at the rate of 650 to a Cononal district, or 1.300 for Hamilton county Our opinion is that many more than this will be drawn after the election.—[Cin. Enq.

The Issues of the Day.

SPEECH OF GOVERNOR SEYMOUR, OF NEW YORK, BEFORE THE DEMOCRATIC STATE CONVENTION AT ALBANY, ON THE 9TH INST.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Three years have passed since

you and others, whom I see before me to night,

assembled in this hall for the purpose of trying to avert the war which now afflicts the land. We saw the storm, and we then invoked that party which had just achieved a triumph in the nation to unite with us in an endeavor to prevent the calamity. Our fears were derided, our prayers were mocked, and we were told that we were not true to the Union. How sad has been the inter-vening period! How many of the young men of the country have been carried to bloody graves! How much mourning is spread over the land! What agony and distress! We met again when the war had been brought to another of its stages, and once more we appealed to our Republican friends to join us in an effort to save the country. [Applause.] Then too our appeals were in vain. But I will not dwell on the darker side of the picture. Sad as has been our history, some good has resulted from it; for we have learned to value our rights and to appreciate the inestimable worth of our institutions; and those who stigmatized us as Union savers are now glad to talk of maintaining the Union and the supremacy of the Constitution. For this I am grateful, although our petitions might have been received more graciously. At Syracuse a few days ago they resolved to uphold the Union. This I accept as a good omen, although coupled with words harsh and unjust toward myself Most heartily do I welcome this promise on their part; I am not without hope as to the future. The war has tought all men the high duty of maintaining the

dation I know that the acts of the last Congress, originating in error and baneful in their influences, as many of them have been, alarmed the land They sought the centralization of power. But have never doubted the result; for those very measures are to overthrow their theories of government It will be found that the measures adopted to enlarge and centralize the powers of the General Government cannot, in the end, restrain the rights of the States. The States are permitted to pass the guard coming or going the natural sources of power of the General Government, and, although put down, they will rise again. Our fathers saw that if the Government rescue!" was the word, and fleet messengers went attempted the exercise of powers other and forth, and when the day began to dawn the roads greater than those secured to it under the Conin every direction were literally swarming with stitution, it would imperil and destroy itself. Let the hard fisted yeomanry of the country, who us see if they were right. A few months ago the currency, to indemnify, and confiscation, and also fles, and others with corn cutters, pitchforks, and even hickory clubs. By nine or ten o'clock in crets, no correspondence, which I have not sub to the conscription act, if I may be allowed to so the morning these men had selected their camp mitted most cheerfully to public scrutiny. I ground, a spot surrounded by a cluster of beauti there expressed the opinion that when the confis cation act should be put into operation-that act which threatens the integrity of the States and trenches upon the personal rights, opposed as it is to the genius of a free government-I then said that when they entered upon its enforcement they would be baffled, because it was inconsisten with the nature of our Government. One year ago the people had voluntarily given one million of men and had poured forth their treasure in unexampled profusion for the prosecution of the war. Every school district, every township, contributed men and means without stint. Why Because called upon by the Government? Rather because prompted by the will of the people. Our Government were armed with a military power unequaled by any other nation, but forgetting that its strength depends upon the popular will, they pursued a course inconsistent with the nature of our institutions. We made the issue with them at that very time when they had at their command the largest military force on the globe. and we beat them In those acts which they supposed were calculated to strengthen them,

and perhaps weaken localities, they failed. One year ago our State gave 120,000 men to the war, and New York city contributed most liberally in men and money at the same time. How is it now? Do men go as cheerfully now as then? No That Government around which one million of men so cheerfully rallied now finds it neces sary to use its utmost power to drag a few thou sand into the field. Is his strength or weakness? success or failure? The State of New York, since the first of last January, has raised upwards of twelve thousand volunteers, which is more than twice the number that will ever be carried out of the State by the conscription I don't say how many may go as substitutes, for that is equivbe) for the safety of their town; that they had alent to volunteering; but I venture to predict that they will never get six thousand to go because they have been drafted under the provisions of that law.

I am full of hope for the future, because I be lieve that a Government that passes beyond the bounds of its power, so far from endangering permanently the rights of the States, simply endangers the rights and strength of itself, and this lesson, once learned by all men, will result in a return to just principles. The glory and strength We hope that a like occurrence may never of a people must be the hearts of a people. I take place again. Bitterly as we are opposed to am convinced that the Union will be preserved, and the rights of all the States maintained, because our opponents will be driven back from their assumptions by sheer necessity and sad experience. I believe that in less than one year their own experience will have taught them that spect the rights of their neighbors, if they wish to their theory-that the Government must be upheld by the exercise of doubtful powers, must be abandoned. There is but one was to maintain a Government, and that is by uphalding the laws

and rights of every State and every citizen. Many harsh words and unjust charges have been indulged in by our opponents toward myself, and perhaps I owe it to you to say that I have never sought to embarrass the Government. Tra duced as I have been. I have seen in its many mistakes reason to uphold it, and have sought to direct it in that course which its own honor, as well as the homor of the country clearly dictates. I have appealed with no selfish or partisan object in view to its friends and agents, whenever an opportunity was presented, to avoid the errors into which it has fallen. Was it unfriendly to warn it of those unfair provisions in the conscription, which were so plainly calculated to render it objectionable and odi ous to the people? Who had the most interest in the matter? Whose interest was it that the hest, as little obnoxious as possible? When in July last I discovered some inequalities of the enrollment, I deemed it my duty to the people and the Government to call its attention to them, with a view to their correction, they surely were most interested in having it fairly carried out. Is he not their truest friend who, when the attempt is made to enforce such a law, seeks to render it

least objectionable to popular support? To this end I sent agents to Washington to represent its unequalness and unfarrness. At a later day I sent a communication to the President appealing to him to save our country from the infliction of these wrongs. This appeal was form of unconditional freedom as the basis of a made as well for the sake of the Government as thorough State organization in a slave State. of the people, and yet this act is stigmatised, and of the people, and yet this act is stigmatised, and This was a very queer convention. Elder Brattan moved that its proceedings be opened with prayer, which was received by the German delegates with "jeers and hisses." On a call for a division of the house it was ascertained that those who wanted prayer and those who didn't to Northeastern District. There are two other were about equal in number. After two divisions, letters which have not been published. [Laughten minutes, the act of worship was performed by they were neither official, nor private, nor confi-the author of the proposition. The adjournment dential. I addressed a letter to Mr. Lincoln, in of the convention was not less remarkable. The

friendly tone, "Dear Sir," not "Sir," for all of my friends are not in New York. [Laughter and heaven, for fear he'll meet Ben Loan, were given with a zest, the crowd catching the spirit and joining in the chorus —[N. Y. Journal of Commerce.

I addressed also a friendly letter to the commander of the Northwest District, suggesting that the enrollment was most unequal and unjust, if not Letpressed the hope that this injusfraudulent I expressed the hope that this injus-tice would not be allowed, because it was calen-lated to bring gross discredit upon us in the eyes of the world. I felt the embarrassment of his position, and therefore I wished to save him from being impelled by military reasons on the one hand, and repelled by his repugnance to fraud on the other. Unfortunately, I only disturbed his taste as to a word, and not his sense of fraud and wrong. In all this, I have been guided simply by a desire to save the Government from this

great and fatal error. Should we for this be stigmatised as unfriendly to the Union? Who will say that it is not right and just that the names of all the enrolled should be published? Is there a man opposed to having these rolls fairly and publicly deposited in the wheel, so that all may see and know that the conscription is being fairly conducted? And yet when this is asked for, those making the request are stigmat zed as inciting the community to outrage and wrong Our purpose is not to violate the laws; our purpose is to vindicate the laws [Cheers So much for the past and the present. What of

Whatever wrongs may have been at the hands f our opponents, I believe I speak for those who think and act with me when I say, let the past be forgotter. Let this violation of law and of the rights of the States and of individuals he buried, f you will only hear our prayers to avoid the dangers that threaten us in the future. Our armies have been successful Heretotore there have been reasons why we could not seek peace. All men have felt that, if the war had ended when we had failed in some of our military undertakings, it might lead to serious complications in the future. Therefore we have waited. But now our successes enable us to seek it with honor to ourselves and satisfaction to the people. Our policy would be generous and magnenimous. An bonorable, high-minded man avails himself of success to make a generous disposition of the controversy in which he is involved. This should be our course now. The war has reached another stage in its progress, and a policy, different from that which has been pursued, must be marked out. Shall it be a policy of subjugation, a policy that will strip the States of their rights? [Cries of "No. no."] Such a policy implies a long and bloody war, and an incalculable waste of life and treasure. It is a policy which, if continued, must result in national bankruptcy and ruin. This would be its inevitable result. I appeal to our Republican friends that, laving aside party passions and prejudices, we superadd to power the to ce of conciliation. Is there not more hope for an early and lasting peace and a long career of happiness for the country in a conciliatory line of policy? How can any man object to a policy that will unite the people North and South and call out ir in every section an ardent love of the Union and the Constitution-a love which I firmly believe only slumbers in the revolted States, and is not dead. Shall the party in power say: "Our brothers have not crouched down to us. They are not yet subjugated. We have not yet gratified our malice and hate." Is that as generous, as magnanimous as saying: "Return to the Union; your rights shall be preserved sacred and inviolate?" Men must choose between these two lines of policy. We may have differed our soldiers have proved their bravery and their patriotism. They have sacrificed for the cause all that men hold dear; and now, will we, who have had no share in the hardships and perils of the field, sacrifice our pride and passion, thus

showing to the world a just and fraternal regard for our countrymen? I am not disposed to criticise the President's recent letter unkindly, or to embarrass the Ad ministration. I am willing to leave the emancipation proclamation just where he has left it-to stand valid if the courts pronounce it valid, and to fall if it is invalid, and it must fall because it is invalid. I agree with him when he proposes to leave it where he knows it must die without regret. He does not, in that letter, contemplate an early termination of the war, nor does he propose any time when it will cease. We, however, are ready to mark out a policy, and that a conciliatory policy-that the States shall return with all their rights as marked down in the Constitution. I believe that the great conservative party of the country will say, "Return to your allegiance, and we will maintain your rights. Whatever may be the course of the Adminis tration, it becomes the conservatives to say to the South, "Let the war cease-come back to your allegiance-and we will protest your

Never have I embarrassed the Administra tion, and I never will. I have at all times sought to uphold the army, and have neglected no opportunity to send succor to men. I have toiled without ceasing to do my duty to the soldiers from New Vork. I have issued upwards of five thousand commissions, and I don't know that the Administration, with all the unkind things its friends have said of me, has had occasion to say that my course has been partisan in regard to them. I repeat that I am full of hope for the future. I have never doubted that the Union will be restored. I have never feared that the rights of the States will be destroyed. I have never for a moment believed that the invasion of the rights of the States by the Government would be of a permanent character. The principles of conciliation and wisdom which guided our fathers will outlive the folly of their successors. Conciliation is magnanimous Generosity, in its nature, is larger hate. A generous course now will com-mend us to the world. [Applause] To the dis-solution of the Union I will never consent. [Cheers ] I would put forth every nower; I would exhaust every measure of conciliation; I would appeal to the interests, the hopes and fears of the South, and urge every suggestion which it becomes a man, to make to bring back the revolted States, but as to disunion I will never consent to that. [Appliause ] Let us put forth every power to restore the Union, invoking every consideration of patriotism, doing all that is due to our country and to ourselves, invoking the return of every State; holding sacred every star upon those flags that surround us (pointing to the flags which decorated the hall,) and marking him who would strike one from its blue field as much a traitor as he who would rend its folds as-

A Political Move. Mr. Secretary SEWARD has written a leader for the New York Times, representing a majority of the Cabinet, recommending Mr. Lincoln as the Republican candidate in the next Presidential rice. The New York Herald, in commenting upon this development, remarks:

There is a trite muxim that history repeats ifself. Every new illustration of this truth is curious and interesting. We remember that General Jackson owed his re-election to the quarrel between two members of his Cabinet-Cathoun, the radical, from South Carolina, and Van Buren, the Conservative, from New York. may not be different. But at the present time there exists an element which did not enter into the political combinations of Jackson's time, except in his favor, and that is the military element Politicians can no longer pick their can didates from among the few available plants in the hothouses of their party. A vigorous growth of excellent material has sprung up outside and demands attention There is Gen. McClellan, who becomes stronger every day that the Administration keeps him out of active service. There is General Grant, who has the whole West at his back. There is Gen Rosecrans, whose popularity is established and who will be the hero of the hour when Chattanonga falls. There is General Banks the favorite of the Northern conservatives, who was sent South to be killed off, but who has won victories and gained friends instead. There is Gilmore, a rising man, who will be as danger-ous as Greek fire to all political backs, if he hap-pens to capture Charleston. There are a hundred other Generals and soldiers, each backed by an interest too powerful to be safely disregarded.
We are not in a prophetic mood to day, and so
we shall utter no predictions; but we throw out
these hints, which will be found very useful if

Chase, who he been fairly cornered by Secretary Chase, who he been fairly cornered by Secretary Seward's atrategy. But, above all, let us impress upon the minds of politicians that the army will vote at the next Presidential election, and that no candidate can succeed whose supporters do not take this interesting little fact and these five or six hundred thousand voters into account. Government will restrain Jim Lane, or any other man, in any attempt to avenge the Lawrence outrage by ravaging the counties of Missouri, or involving the innocent and the guilty alike in common destruction of property and life.

properly appreciated. Let us watch the important political developments now transpiring, and see what will be the next move of Secretary

Prentice says of Mr. Lincoln's letter, that a very good letter to be written by dential capdidate who deserves to be seen